



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

These laborers come up to Vera Cruz every week on the coast steamers, many of them with the intention of taking passage to Havana.

I submit with this the weekly mortality report.

Respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the week ended April 6, 1901.

Yellow fever.....	0	Tuberculosis.....	3
Smallpox	0	Perniciosa	1
La grippe	1	Malaria.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2	All causes.....	30
Scarlet fever.....	1		

Report from Progreso.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, *April 6, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended April 5:

There were 6 deaths from all causes, none of which was from any contagious disease. Two of the deaths were from pernicious fever, which seems to be the principal acute disease that is fatal.

There were 4 cases of smallpox reported, all among young children. The disease is of a mild form and no deaths have been reported so far.

I inclose abstract of bills of health for the past two weeks, not having had an opportunity to mail the one for the week ended March 30.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague and smallpox in Manila.

MANILA, P. I., *March 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the plague situation in Manila remains about the same. During the week ended March 9, 1901, there were reported 7 cases, with 8 deaths. All those affected were Chinese; in fact, the majority of cases occurring during the past two months have been among this class of inhabitants.

During the same period there were 8 cases of smallpox, with no deaths, and a total number of deaths from all causes of 174.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.